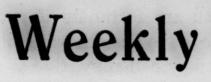
CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

WALTER M. DICKIE, M.D., Director





Bulletin

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH

HOWARD MORROW, M.D., San Francisco, President

GEO. H. KRESS, M.D., Los Angeles JUNIUS B. HARRIS, M.D., Sacramento WM. R. P. CLARK, M.D., San Francisco

GIFFORD L. SOBEY, M.D., Paso Robles

WALTER M. DICKIE, M.D., Sacramento

Executive Officer

SAN FRANCISCO
State Office Building, McAllister and
Larkin Streets Underhill 8700

SACRAMENTO
State Office Building, 10th and L Streets
Capital 2800

LOS ANGELES
State Office Building, 217 West First
Street MAdison 1271

Entered as second-class matter February 21, 1922, at the post office at Sacramento, California, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917.

Vol. XV, No. 12

April 18, 1936

GUY P. JONES

$Regulations \ Governing \ Psittacosis — A \ Communicable \ Disease$

Adopted by the California State Board of Public Health April 10, 1936, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Health Act (Stats. 1907, p. 893, as amended), Sections 2979 and 2979a, appertaining to, among other things, birds known as shell parrakeets.

Introduction.—Previous Regulations Rescinded.

These regulations supersede all previous resolutions, orders, or regulations of said board pertaining to the importation of psittacine birds, or to the maintenance of aviaries, or to the control of psittacosis infection in psittacine birds, or pertaining to the shipment of psittacine birds.

Rule 1. Importation of Shell Parrakeets Prohibited.

The importation into the State of California of all birds of the psittacine family known as Melopsittacus undulatus (shell parrakeets) is prohibited, except that shipments of such birds from a foreign country consigned to another state or consigned from another state to a foreign country or consignments of such birds between other states may be permitted to pass through California if under official seal, cages or other containers holding such birds not to be opened during transit and provided such shipments and birds conform to the requirements of the United States Government regulations.

Rule 2. Registration Fee.

No person, firm, association or corporation shall maintain or conduct any aviary or other place where shell parrakeets (Melopsittacus undulatus) may be

sold, offered for sale, trade or barter, unless he/she has paid his/her annual fee of five dollars and has his/her certificate of registration. This fee is due July first of each year.

Rule 3. Inspection and Release of Aviaries.

Only those shell parrakeets (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) may be sold, offered for sale, trade or barter which are eight months of age or older and which originated in aviaries duly inspected, tested and released by the State Department of Public Health.

Rule 4. Legbanding Shell Parrakeets.

Those shell parrakeets (Melopsittacus undulatus) sold, offered for sale, trade or barter from officially released aviaries shall wear legbands of such metal and size as prescribed by the State Department of Public Health. These legbands shall bear the code number assigned to the breeder by the State Department of Public Health and such insignia as designated by that department to indicate official inspection.

Rule 5. Aviary Records.

Each breeder shall issue an invoice on form prescribed and furnished by the State Department of Public Health for each transaction involving shell parrakeets (*Melopsittacus undulatus*). This invoice shall include the name and address of the purchaser, the official legband code number of each shell parrakeet, the date of the transaction and such other data

as are required on the invoice. The original invoice shall be given to the recipient of the birds, one copy shall be sent to the State Department of Public Health and one copy shall be retained on file by the breeder.

All dealers in shell parrakeets (Melopsittacus undulatus) shall be required to keep a permanent record of each and every transaction involving shall parrakeets. This record shall include the name and address of the purchaser, the official legband number of each shell parrakeet and the date of the transaction.

All records of sales, exchanges, or purchases herein prescribed shall be available for official inspection at all times.

Rule 6. Nontested Shell Parrakeets not Permitted on Premises of Released Aviaries.

Breeders, dealers, wholesalers or retailers or anyone authorized to sell, offer for sale, trade or barter shell parrakeets (*Melopsittacus undulatus*) shall not acquire or house on their premises shell parrakeets from nontested aviaries.

Rule 7. Cancellation of Permits.

The violation of any section of these regulations by a breeder shall constitute cause for the cancellation of his/her aviary release permit, in addition to being subject to punishment as provided in Penal Code, section 377a.

Rule 8. Illegal Shell Parrakeets in Interstate or Intrastate Traffic.

Proof of the finding of shell parrakeets without legbands as prescribed by these regulations in interstate or intrastate commerce shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of these regulations.

Rule 9.

In the event that any portion of these regulations be declared unconstitutional or void, the State Board of Public Health hereby declares it would have adopted the balance thereof irrespective of such invalid portion.

Penalty.

The violation of any of the provisions of these regulations constitutes a misdemeanor under the Public Health Act, Sec. 21 and Sec. 377a of the Penal Code.

The peak of human physical efficiency is reached at about the age of 24.

Painted fingernails were fashionable in Egypt 1000 B.C.

TWO THINGS TO DO

Keep on learning and you will never slump into a static age

You are fortunate if you live well spontaneously. Some enjoy health without thought of hygiene. A man may be happy, thanks merely to what experience brings. Most of us, however, can not achieve important ends without planning our lives. A ship is more likely to be brought safely to port when the pilot follows a charted course. It is difficult to give advice on mental planning. For the domain of the mind is still bordered with mystery. Since we have much in common, we strive toward certain goals, yet each of us lives an individual life. Allowance must therefore be made for idiosyncracy, aptitude, and circumstance. Even so, two things may be recommended to nearly all men.

In the first place, get away at times from humdrum. You may do this by some adventure in learning, a new experience, exploration in new fields of action or thought. For example, now and then take up the study of a new science or a new language. In the second place, keep mentally fit. Your mind must not be allowed to slump. Its vigor is preserved only when you do not let it relax as occasions arise for observing, studying, and thinking. A Stradivarius violin loses its rich tone if it is not continually played on. Boethius likened the mind to a bow, which, once it is unstrung, is a mere piece of wood. The condition of the mind is fortunately less subject to the ravages of age than is that of the body. So offset physical decline by maintaining the powers of the mind through observation, study, and thought—U. C. Extension Division.

PRINCIPLES

A healthy man, with all the world around him for library and laboratory, need not cease to learn. But his mind, if it is to grow, can not be nourished on prepossessions or other men's conclusions. It is developed rather by thinking, thinking subjects through in an orderly way, without taking any step for granted. In the domain of studies, as Dr. Martin Fischer observes, the socalled "practical man," loath to lay solid foundations, "continues to practice the mistakes of his forefathers." The commonplace, reviewed, and viewed rightly, fires the imagination. "I have never met anyone other than a scientist or painter," wrote John C. Van Dyke, "who could conscientiously say he had spent five consecutive minutes of his life looking at the sky above him." The spirit of learning is concerned with the how and why rather than with the what. Facts clutter, unless they are correlated.—U. C. Extension Division.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CUSTARD FILL-INGS FOR PASTRIES, STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC HEALTH, LOS ANGELES, APRIL 10, 1936

WHEREAS poisoning with the toxins of staphylococci and colon group present in foods is becoming more common, the protection of the public health requires that products subject to such contamination be prepared with due regard to the prevention of such accident; therefore, be it

Resolved that:

- 1. All commercially prepared custards or cream fillings of pastries shall be made under conditions of cleanliness involving all stages of its manufacture.
 - 2. Only efficiently pasteurized milk may be used.
- 3. The temperature and time of heating the mix shall be as a maximum, the equivalent of a temperature of 140° F. for a period of one hour, provided, however, that other temperatures and times may be used when specifically approved by the Director of Public Health.
- 4. Upon completion of the cooking of the custard when used for filling of eclairs of cream puffs or closed shell that same should be put into shallow sterilized containers and chilled without delay to 50° F. When custard fillings are used in open shells that the pie and the shell must be cooled likewise to 50° F.
- 5. Custards must be kept in the cooling room until used in making pastries.
- 6. The filling apparatus which shall be wholly of metal or rubber, cleaned with boiling water and sterilized brushes, or with a jet of live steam under pressure.
- 7. Before use, filling apparatus shall be sterilized by either boiling for ten minutes, or steaming in a steam sterilizer for one hour.
- 8. The manufacturer of custard-filled pastry shall prohibit any person suffering from a skin infection from preparing or handling in any manner such pastry or the custard mix used therein.
- 9. Only freshly made cream filling shall be used in each batch.
- 10. During the process of distribution, all pastries containing cream fillers shall be maintained at a temperature that will not produce spoilage. (For its information value, it may be stated that scientific investigation has shown 50° F. to be the maximum temperature.)

Where education ceases there ensues catastrophe.— U. C. Extension Division.

CLEAN FOODS AT SAN DIEGO EXPOSITION

In his monthly bulletin, Dr. Alex M. Lesem, Director of Public Health, San Diego, makes the following interesting comment relative to the exposition food supply:

"The California Pacific International Exposition reopened upon February 12, 1936, and will run continuously through September 9, 1936.

It is especially noteworthy, that during the exposition period of 1935, not a single case of food poisoning occurred from food served upon the exposition grounds.

A number of suspected cases were investigated, all but three of which were found to be illnesses due to other causes. The three exceptions were in one party of visitors, all of whom became ill upon the exposition grounds, but the subsequent investigation proved conclusively that they had become ill from food eaten while the party was enroute to San Diego.

The official attendance figures were given as 4,784,-811. This group of visitors consumed 6,000,000 meals upon the grounds with not a single case of food poisoning.

This record is attributed to several factors, which began with health supervision during the construction period, and continued until the exposition closed its gates.

During construction period, special attention was given to water lines to insure a pure supply, and to waste lines to assure prompt and safe waste disposal. Before the opening of the exposition, plans were completed for a satisfactory and quick removal of garbage.

During the exposition, the health department detailed an inspector to work constantly upon the grounds. At times when deemed necessary, the number of inspectors was increased to three.

All persons handling food were required to take physical examinations, and the food supplies and methods of handling were noted by the inspectors.

Routine inspection of food supplies, as regularly made by the department among city sources, was a contributing factor. The willingness of concessionaires to cooperate with the health department aided greatly in keeping the incidence of food poisonings at nothing."

MORBIDITY

Complete Reports for Following Diseases for Week Ending
April 11, 1936

Chickenpox

380 cases: Albany 1, Berkeley 1, Oakland 22, Butte County 1, Martinez 1, Fresno County 4, Fresno 5, Selma 1, Kern County 1, Kings County 3, Los Angeles County 19, Alhambra 8, Burbank 4, Glendale 7, Huntington Park 2, Inglewood 2, Long Beach 6, Los Angeles 44, Monrovia 1, Montebello 5, Pasadena 2, Santa Monica 1, Bell 2, Mill Valley 1, San Rafael 1, Merced County 5, Merced 9, Orange County 6, Anaheim 2, Orange 2, Santa Ana 10, La Habra 1, Colfax 6, Sacramento 8, San Bernardino County 1, Ontario 1, San Bernardino 1, El Cajon 1, Escondido 6, San Diego 45, San Francisco 40, San Joaquin County 8, Lodi 4, Stockton 7, San Luis Obispo County 4, San Mateo County 4, Lompoc 1, Santa Maria 1, Santa Clara County 21, Palo Alto 25, San Jose 1, Vallejo 1, Sonoma County 2, Tulare County 1, Lindsay 3, Porterville 2, Ventura County 4, Yolo County 1, California 1.*

Diphtheria

27 cases: Berkeley 1, Oakland 1, Imperial County 1, Los Angeles County 2, Glendale 1, Los Angeles 5, Riverside County 1, Corona 1, Sacramento County 3, Sacramento 2, San Diego County 4, San Diego 3, Santa Rosa 1, Yuba City 1.

German Measles

365 cases: Alameda County 2, Albany 1, Berkeley 131, Livermore 4, Oakland 30, San Leandro 1, Colusa County 1, Contra Costa County 2, El Cerrito 1, Pittsburg 3, Kern County 5, Lake County 2, Los Angeles County 22, Arcadia 2, Burbank 2, Glendale 2, Long Beach 9, Los Angeles 13, Pasadena 2, San Fernando 1, South Gate 1, Monterey Park 1, Merced County 3, Orange County 10, Anaheim 2, Orange 6, Santa Ana 4, Seal Beach 2, La Habra 1, Tustin 2, Riverside County 6, Riverside 14, Sacramento County 1, Rialto 1, San Bernardino 1, National City 2, San Diego 8, San Francisco 44, Manteca 1, Stockton 6, San Luis Obispo County 1, Paso Robles 2, San Luis Obispo 1, Menlo Park 1, Santa Barbara 1, Santa Clara County 1, Gilroy 2, San Jose 3, Red Bluff 1.

Influenza

783 cases: Oakland 1, Kern County 484, Kings County 2, Lake County 2, Lassen County 64, Los Angeles County 59, Glendale 2, Long Beach 2, Los Angeles 19, Pomona 1, Monterey Park 1, Madera County 24, Monterey County 1, Monterey 2, Orange County 7, Brea 7, Fullerton 1, Santa Ana 1, La Habra 2, Riverside County 1, San Diego 1, San Francisco 2, Stockton 1, Santa Clara County 49, Sonoma County 46, Torrance 1.

Malaria

3 cases: Imperial County 1, San Joaquin County 1, Ventura 1.

Measles

2412 cases: Alameda County 4, Berkeley 24, Livermore 33, Oakland 94, Amador County 1, Chico 2, Oroville 4, Colusa County 2, Colusa 11, Contra Costa County 3, El Cerrito 1, Pittsburg 5, Richmond 4, Fresno County 21, Fresno 24, Sanger 1, Selma 1, Glenn County 8, Willows 4, Kern County 29, Bakersfield 2, Taft 7, Los Angeles County 225, Alhambra 32, Arcadia 46, Azusa 2, Beverly Hills 2, Burbank 14, Claremont 1, Culver City 12, El Monte 13, El Segundo 6, Glendale 49, Huntington Park 15, Inglewood 5, Long Beach 19, Los Angeles 539, Monrovia 38, Montebello 3, Pasadena 93, Pomona 24, San Gabriel 3, San Marino 1, Santa Monica 43, South Pasadena 3, Vernon 2, Whittier 20, Lynwood 1, South Gate 18, Monterey Park 3, Maywood 6, Bell 1, Gardena 3, Madera County 31, Marin County 4, Mill Valley 2, Merced County 1, Monterey County 7, Carmel 1, King City 5, Napa County 1, Napa 1, Orange County 16, Anaheim 1, Fullerton 1, Huntington Beach 1, Orange 2, Santa Ana 1, La Habra 3, San Clemente 11, Colfax 1, Roseville 1, Ana 1, La Habra 3, San Clemente 11, Colfax 1, Roseville 1, Riverside County 16, Corona 12, Riverside 5, Sacramento County 2, Sacramento 3, San Bernardino County 19, Chino 7, Ontario 7, Redlands 8, Rialto 2, San Bernardino 31, San Diego County 22, National City 1, Oceanside 1, San Diego 47, San Francisco 357, San Joaquin County 6, Stockton 4, Tracy 1, Burlingame 19, Daly City 2, San Bruno 5, San Mateo 2, Atherton 1, Santa Barbara County 5, Santa Barbara 19, Santa Clara County 47, Morgan Hill 2 Mountain View 2 San Ioso 6 Sunnyyele 1 Morgan Hill 3, Mountain View 3, San Jose 6, Sunnyvale 1, Willow Glen 2, Santa Cruz County 1, Shasta County 20, Siskiyou County 1, Solano County 1, Vacaville 1, Vallejo 7, Sonoma County 5, Stanislaus County 1, Turlock 1, Sutter County 24, Yuba City 1, Trinity County 3, Tulare County 12, Lindsay 1, Tulare 1, Sonora 1, Ventura County 1, Fillmore 1, San Rafael 5, Escondido 39, Yolo County 1.

Mumps

342 cases: Alameda County 4, Berkeley 6, Oakland 11, Amador County 1, Colusa County 4, Colusa 1, Contra Costa County 1, Concord 1, Richmond 1, Placerville 1, Fresno County 3, Fresno 9, Glenn County 2, Kern County 3, Bakersfield 2, Kings County 1, Los Angeles County 46, Alhambra 2, Burbank 2, Culver City 1, El Monte 1, Glendale 1, Long Beach 12, Los Angeles 43, Montebello 2, Pasadena 7, Pomona 10, San Gabriel 1, Santa Monica 1, South Pasadena 1, Vernon 2, Torrance 1, Monterey Park 5, Madera County 1, Merced County 1, Merced 2, Orange Fullerton 11, Santa Ana 2, Anaheim 1 Colfax 1, Riverside County 10, Corona 1, Riverside 8, Sacramento County 1, Sacramento 26, San Bernardino County 2, Ontario 1, San Bernardino 1, San Diego County 4, Coronado 1, Escondido 6, Oceanside 2, San Diego 10, San Francisco 2, San Joaquin County 4, Stockton 3, San Luis Obispo County 2, Santa Barbara 2, Santa Clara County 2, Palo Alto 1, Watson-ville 4, Sierra County 12, Sutter County 7, Red Bluff 4, Tulare County 5, Lindsay 1, Tulare 1, Ventura County 7, Santa Paula 1, Woodland 1.

Pneumonia (Lobar)

83 cases: Alameda County 1, Berkeley 2, Colusa 1, Contra Costa County 1, Martinez 1, Pinole 1, Fresno 2, Kern County 2, Bakersfield 2, Kings County 1, Los Angeles County 12, Los Angeles 27, Santa Monica 2, Merced County 1, Merced 1, Salinas 1, Santa Ana 1, Placentia 1, Riverside County 2, Riverside 1, Sacramento 1, San Bernardino County 2, Redlands 2, San Diego 3, San Francisco 7, San Mateo County 1, San Jose 1, Sonoma County 1, Tulare County 1, California 1.*

Scarlet Fever

310 cases: Alameda County 2, Berkeley 3, Oakland 2, Butte County 2, Chico 7, Colusa County 2, Colusa 3, Contra Costa

County 2, Fresno County 3, Fresno 2, Glenn County 1, Willows 1, Imperial County 1, Kern County 3, Bakersfield 1, Taft 1, Corcoran 1, Hanford 1, Los Angeles County 11, Beverly Hills 3, El Monte 7, Glendale 5, Inglewood 2, La Verne 2, Long Beach 3, Los Angeles 53, Monrovia 2, Pomona 5, Redondo 1, Santa Monica 1, South Gate 1, Bell 1, Madera County 1, Merced County 2, Alturas 1, Monterey County 3, Orange County 1, Anaheim 1, Fullerton 1, Tustin 2, Roseville 5, Plumas County 1, Riverside County 1, Corona 4, Riverside 1, Sacramento County 1, Sacramento 7, San Bernardino County 5, Chino 1, San Bernardino 3, San Diego County 1, Escondido 1, San Diego 13, San Francisco 85, San Joaquin County 2, Stockton 2, San Luis Obispo County 1, San Bruno 1, Colma 1, Atherton 1, Santa Barbara 1, Willow Glen 2, Santa Cruz County 1, Sonoma County 1, Petaluma 3, Yuba City 4, Tulare County 1, Lindsay 1, Ventura County 6, Santa Paula 1, Ventura 2, Davis 1, Winters 1, Dorris 1. Dorris 1.

Smallpox

No cases reported.

Typhoid Fever

4 cases: Sacramento County 2, Santa Clara County 1, Willow Glen 1.

Whooping Cough

259 cases: Albany 3, Berkeley 16, Oakland 17, San Leandro 2, Fresno County 2, Fresno 3, Kern County 3, Kings County 2, Los Angeles County 24, Alhambra 3, Arcadia 2, Huntington Park 1, Inglewood 1, Long Beach 7, Los Angeles 21, Monrovia 2, Pasadena 1, Santa Monica 3, Monterey 3, Salinas 1, Orange County 1, Fullerton 2, Santa Ana 9, La Habra 1, Laguna Beach 1, Corona 3, Riverside 7, Sacramento 7, Redlands 5, San Diego County 15, Chula Vista 2, Coronado 2, San Diego 40, San Francisco 27, San Joaquin County 3, Lodi 2, Tracy 1, Daly City 1, San Joaquin County 3, Lodi 2, Tracy 1, Daly City 1, San Jose 3, Sunnyvale 1, Vallejo 2, Sonoma County 3, Yolo County 4.

Meningitis (Epidemic)

8 cases: Berkeley 1, Oakland 1, Los Angeles County 1, Los Angeles 3, Merced County 1, California 1.*

Dysentery (Amoebic)

2 cases: Santa Clara County.

Dysentery (Bacillary)

1 case: Los Angeles.

Pellagra

2 cases: Los Angeles County 1, Long Beach 1.

Poliomyelitis

4 cases: Pasadena 1, Merced County 3.

Tetanus

1 case: Los Angeles County.

Trachoma

2 cases: San Francisco 1, California 1.*

Hookworm

1 case: Ventura County.

Trichinosis

1 case: San Mateo County.

Food Poisoning

9 cases: Monterey County 3, San Francisco 6.

Undulant Fever

3 cases: Los Angeles 1, San Bernardino County 1, Santa

Coccidioidal Granuloma.

1 case: Fresno County.

Septic Sore Throat (Epidemic)

6 cases: Oakland 2, Los Angeles County 1, Lynwood 1, San Diego 1, San Francisco 1.

Rabies (Animal)

21 cases: Los Angeles County 1, Compton 3, Glendale 1, Los Angeles 13, Lynwood 1, Hawthorne 1, San Diego 1.

* Cases charged to "California" represent patients ill before entering the state or those who contracted their illness traveling about the state throughout the incubation period of the disease. These cases are not chargeable to any one locality.

> MEDILAL SCHOOL - 1 1315 7 15 X BY Y CIRIL N SUSSKINSIVE AN FRANCISCO CALIF